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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

PEACH TREES.

The cultivation of this tree has become very interesting to gardeners in the vicinity of this town. A very simple mode of preserving and restoring them when apparently nearly destroyed by the disease so fatal to them in this quarter, and commonly called the "Yellows," has been accidentally discovered by a gentleman in this town. A statement of the fact, as it occurred, will convey all necessary information:—In the fall of 1818, a very fine tree, standing in his yard, was apparently dead, from the effects of the above mentioned disease. Throughout the fall and winter, very large quantities of common wood ashes were casually thrown by the servants about the root of the tree. To the astonishment of all who had seen it the preceding fall, it put forth its leaves vigorously the next season, and bore abundance of fine fruit. A small quantity of wood ashes was again thrown round its root last fall, and the tree is now so full of fine fruit that it has become necessary to prop it up. This is a very simple remedy, and certainly worthy of trial.

New-York Gaz.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Patrons in days of yore were men of sense, Were men of taste, and had a fair pretence To rule in letters: Some of them were heard To read off hand, and never spell a word: Our patrons are of quite a different strain, With neither sense nor taste; against the grain, They patronise for fashion's sake—no more.

CHURCHILL.

It has been remarked by the immortal Spectator, that a reader seldom perused a book with pleasure until he knew whether the writer was a black or a fair man, of a mild or choleric disposition, married or a bachelor, with many other particulars that conduce very much to the gratification or displeasure of him who knows. To the correctness of this remark I most willingly subscribe, and shall proceed to put my readers in possession of such facts relative to myself, as may give the readers of these essays an interest in their perusal.

I should in the first number have given this biographical sketch of myself, but unconscious of the reception with which it would meet, I was inclined like a judicious commander, to take the most eligible station at the commencement; but since seeing your note to "Correspondents," I am inspired with confidence to make the attempt.

Suppose, then, to yourself, one whose years have imperceptibly rolled away in the various avocations, not of a man of business, but of fashion; and whose looking-glass does not begin to create unpleasant sensations, though, at the same time, it reminds him that there is an end to all things. I am too old to be an *exquisite*, or a *coquet*; yet not old enough to sigh over the past. I was, like the hero of Don Quixote, once delighted with the company of the fair sex; but disappointed love has blunted my taste—as Horace says,

Durum est amare,
Durior est amare et non amari,
Sed durissimum omnium est non frui se amata.

It may easily be conceived that such a man has experienced all the vicissitudes of life—with these his account must necessarily be filled, and it would be much more possible for him to spend his life as a Recluse, than bask in the gaudy sunshine of the butterfly, as a time will come when the fire of youth will decay—the warmth of friendship succeed to the flame of love, and the glow formerly arising from the relish for society, survive the ardent pursuit of retired pleasure. Such a man will certainly be the hero of his tale, as well as his domain. There will naturally be rather more distance and retirement in his habits, even though remaining in the midst of the world, than there was when he was an actor rather than a looker-on; and, although prone to telling his own tale, he will have learnt enough from his previous intercourse with the world, how to listen and how to observe.

I must next state the reasons why I have withdrawn myself from the busy turmoil of a noisy world: when quite young, I left my parents for the purpose of earning my bread by the sweat of my brow, though not before I had completed my collegiate studies, as well as having obtained my profession. Under the flattering prospects which

too often delude youth, like the evanescent cloud, I located myself under the patronage of influential men; but either becoming wearied with their civilities, which were only shown in our casual interviews, or in my amours to their connexions, they discarded me, for I was neither fastidious nor querulous, pressing nor obtrusive. Mortified at this change in their conduct, I secluded myself from their sight....for genius, like the beautiful flowers which adorn the garden, requires culture and the sun of patronage—without these, however rich the soil, it will pine and wither in the shade of neglect. Some talents there are, like those of the immortal Burns, which may be considered as field-flowers—as the mountain-daisy, cheerfully "glimting forth above the storm," or the wild-violet, which "wastes its sweetness on the desert air;" or like the great Savage, who, spurned by his relatives, towers aloft in imagination, and corrects by the hand of reason. But these are few in number. For the most part, where genius puts forth the blossom of promise in a young mind, some kind patron cultivates the tender plant, by bestowing on its growing capacity some incentives, and at some future period it depends on the great for support, and for being brought to maturity. Far different was the lot of the Recluse: "his body independent as his soul," without friend to patronise, or acquaintance to recommend, he struggled hard, both to avoid Scylla and Charybdis; and his exertions have proved so fortunate, that he can now sit down in calm quietness, and muse with delight on past scenes; though it often occurs to him, that there cannot be a nobler office than that of patronising talent in every branch. It is often done from the purest motives of philanthropy, and a love of science; but still oftener from pride, and the love of flattery. This last character is too contemptible for remark, while the first is to be lauded for his exertions in the field of wisdom, though often to be pined for the sacrifice of independence at the shrine of imperial ignorance, or of assumed haughtiness. Talent ought, however, surely to elevate the possessor so far that the man shall become ennobled by the bright gem which he wears in his mind, as we often see insignificance raised into importance from the lustre of his decorations, by which alone he is recognised or acknowledged.

It is the intention of these essays to strike at folly, without wounding individuals: to give the scene, but spare the actor; so that upon every occasion personality will be most sedulously avoided. To blend the useful with the agreeable, and cheat care of as many moments as possible, are the primary views of

THE RECLUSE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ON THE SLAVE TRADE.....No. IV.

The consideration of the Slave Trade, and means of prevention, continued.

It is well known, that in the year 1807, Congress passed a law to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the United States, to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1808; before which period Congress were restrained, by a prohibitory clause in the Constitution, from passing such a law. This law was found to be very defective and inefficient. A supplemental law was passed in April, 1818, to remedy the defects of the former law. From the still existing defects in the laws, or of their defective execution, or from the difficulty of fully executing any law on the subject, solely by fines, penalties, and forfeitures; or perhaps from those combined causes, American capital, ships, and citizens, continued to be employed in this traffic, and even to increase in amount and extent. On the 3d of March, 1819, another act was passed on this subject, authorising the President to employ the armed vessels of the United States to cruise on the coasts of the United States and Africa and elsewhere, to prevent the slave trade; and extending the bounty for the capture of vessels, and for the release of the slaves found on board; and to the previous measures which had been adopted on this subject, adds this additional, new, and important one, to wit—authorizing the President to appoint an agent or agents on the coast of Africa, for receiving the persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the U. S. armed vessels, when taken on the coast of Africa; and for the removal of such as shall be brought or taken within the U. States, to their care; and providing for the safe keeping and support of those who shall be so delivered to the agents. In execution of this part of the law, the President appointed Samuel Bacon and John P. Bankson agents for the purposes above mentioned. The ship Elizabeth, which sailed from New-York in February last, was chartered by the government of the United States to convey the agents to Africa, and directions were given them to select and procure a suitable situation on that coast, for the receiving, safe keeping, and supporting, the captured Africans, who should be delivered to them under the orders or authority of the United States. And, in order to enable the agents to provide and prepare proper accommodations for the support, protection, and comfort, of such captured Africans, a

such place as should be selected and procured, the agents were furnished with implements and tools, and authorized to take with them a competent number of mechanics and laborers, of free colored people, to perform the work necessary to carry into effect the humane and important provisions of the law. It is this part of the law I propose now to consider—and, in discharging this duty, I shall endeavor to shew, that it is not only the most efficient and useful measure of that general plan or system, which has been adopted or proposed for the suppression of the slave trade, but that it lays the best grounded, the only sure foundation, for preventing its revival, when suppressed; and, if judiciously managed, and perseveringly pursued, will be productive of extensive and lasting benefit to Africa.

Let it be distinctly understood and borne in mind, that, in this view of the subject, and in relation to the measures of government, the settlement on the coast of Africa is entirely distinct from colonization. The settlement is made upon different principles, and for a different object. There is no doubt, from the character of the agents, and the obvious interest of the government they represent, that every effort will be made to instruct the Africans put under the care of the agents: to train them to habits of industry, and to teach them agriculture and the mechanic arts; and to give them such other instruction as will enable them to support themselves, and to prepare them for becoming useful members of society, and a blessing to their country. These, and many other benefits, incidentally arise from the establishment, and strongly recommend it to our approbation and support. Yet the main object is to receive, safely keep, and support, the captured Africans committed to their care. The settlement is to be made with the approbation of the local authority, whatever that may be, and is specific and limited in its object and duration. It is to continue no longer than the exigencies of the law may require.

After these preliminary remarks, I proceed to enquire in what manner could the laws for the suppression of the slave trade have been so beneficially and economically executed? The armed vessels of the United States have been ordered to cruise against and capture all American vessels and citizens engaged in this traffic. Some have been captured and brought into the United States, and several have been taken on our shores. How, then, are you to dispose of those who have been thus taken, or who may hereafter be taken? They are human beings, and you must treat them as such. You cannot dispose of them as bales of goods. Unless provision be made for their reception, by an establishment similar to the one above mentioned, they must either be landed in Africa, and suffered to shift for themselves there, or they must be brought into the United States, and either be sold as slaves, be supported by the government, or be thrown loose upon society to provide for themselves. OBSERVER.

FROM THE EASTERN (MAINE) ARGUS.

The British King's popularity, says the editor of the Centinel, has not materially lessened! No, we think it has not materially diminished. Fifteen years ago a common toast in England was, "The Prince of Wales, may he never want a father."—He is nearly as popular now as he was then; except that then he had some credit for political consistency, and for fidelity in his political attachments. Since that he has shown that he can discard all his earliest and firmest political friends, friends that had supported him for more than thirty years, rather than give up an adulterous connexion with the wife of the Lord of the bed-chamber.—Since that event, his political and moral character have stood about on a level, and since that time his popularity has not materially diminished.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

When Mr. Erskine was one day pressing the case of a client with great earnestness, in the court of King's bench, Lord Ellenborough, a little provoked at his perseverance, observed to him that his client might carry his case into chancery. Has your Lordship, replied Mr. Erskine, the heart to send a fellow-creature there? The force of Mr. Erskine's observation will be understood from the case of Sir Watkin Lewis. He has a case now in the high court of Chancery, that has been pending 47 years. Thirty years ago the present Lord Chancellor acted as counsellor for him in the court of Exchequer.—The property which he will be entitled to receive when the case is decided, is £35,000 sterling. In the mean time Sir Watkin is a prisoner for debt in the fleet prison. The last time the case was mentioned in Chancery, the noble Lord told him that his *appeal* to the house of Lords should be laid before the committee of appeal with all possible dispatch. He has another case in the court of Exchequer, in which he has property to the amount of £75,000. About one-tenth of the sum would relieve him from his embarrassments. The lives of his wife and daughter have fallen a sacrifice to the vexations of this long suit in Chancery.

The English papers mention this case without any marks of censure or even surprise. The truth is, that such occurrences are too common in England to excite wonder. And yet there are people in this country who would persuade us that the English system of law, "is the most stupendous fabric of wickedness, that was ever reared by the principles of rapine."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

It is a singular fact, (says the New-York Commercial Advertiser,) that of the numerous children of the late King of Great-Britain, not one of them has a legitimate child living except the late Duke of Kent, who has left an infant daughter. Should the present King be taken away, the crown would pass to the Duke of York, and from him to the Duke of Clarence, &c.; and ultimately, unless the Duke of Clarence should yet have an heir, or some other of the royal family be so fortunate as to have male issue, the infant child above mentioned will probably come to the throne. It is not unlikely that the anxiety of the ministry to divorce the present Queen, may arise from an expectation that the King would marry some one of the German princesses, and thus possibly prevent any difficulties that might arise in the succession of the crown. It has even been hinted in some of the foreign papers, that in the event of a divorce of the present Queen, his majesty would be invited by parliament to marry one of the Austrian Arch-Duchesses, of whom there are three or four single.

There is little doubt, that the present king was privately married, by a Catholic priest, to Mrs. Fitzherbert, before he married Caroline of Brunswick. The Duke of Sussex was also married, at Rome, in 1783, to Lady Murray. A son, (Augustus Frederick,) aged about 25, and a daughter, were the fruits of this connexion. Both marriages, however, were illegal, as being in violation of the statute of 1773, which, among other things, "to guard effectually the descendants of his late majesty King George the 2d, (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or hereafter may marry into foreign families,) from marrying without the approbation of his present majesty, his heirs or successors, enact 1 that no descendant of the body of his late majesty, (other than the princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families,) shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of his majesty, his heirs or successors, signified under the great seal, and declared in council, (which consent, to preserve the memory thereof, is to be set out in the licence and register marriage, and to be entered into the books of the privy council;) and that every marriage of any such descendant, without such consent, shall be void and null."

Of the five daughters of the late king living, but two have been married, and neither have issue. The Princess Royal was married in 1797, to the late king of Wirttemberg. She became a widow in 1816. The Princess Mary was married in 1816, to her cousin the Duke of Gloucester.

We have just opened a late London Examiner, which brings an extraordinary case before the public, in relation to a more remote branch of the royal family than those of whom we have been speaking. The editor states that he has seen a regular succession of documents, which have fully convinced him, that the late Duke of Cumberland, a brother of George III. was actually married to a clergyman's daughter, previously to his acknowledged union with Mrs. Horton; that a child was born of this first marriage, which was of course legal, the act of parliament, quoted above, not having been then passed; that it was solemnly agreed, for reasons of state, not to disclose the marriage and its fruits, during the life time of the late king; and that the offspring of the marriage, if living, is entitled to the same princely honors as are enjoyed by the daughter of the late Duke of Gloucester, who married the countess of Waldegrave. The documents, the London editor says, "are signed with the name of the clergyman in question, who, it is observed, married his child to the Duke—of the late Earl of Warwick, as having been present at the marriage, and privy to the birth—of the late Earl of Chatham—and, (not to mention another still more curious,) of his royal highness the late Duke of Kent; who writes, a little before his death, that he will see his "Cousin" righted, if he recovers the illness under which he is then laboring.—What renders these documents the more striking, is, that a formidable mystery of Junius is closely concerned in them, and certainly there is a passage in one of his letters, which would seem to be explained by the fact they profess to record." Since reading this article, we have turned over the pages of Junius, and find attached to No. 102 of his miscellaneous letters, which was addressed to the Duke of Cumberland on his marriage with Col. Luttrell's sister, Mrs. Horton, who was the daughter of Lord Carhampton, a note which was first written by Junius, and inserted in Woodfall's Public Advertiser, announcing this marriage. In this note, Junius says: "It is now, happily for this country, within the limits of possibility, that a Luttrell may be King of Great-Britain."

The letter of the Duke, to which this note is added, is dated Nov. 15, 1771; and the communication was most likely published about the same time. In letter 67, however, of the regular series of Junius, in which he is extremely bitter upon the Duke on account of this marriage, he says, upon his own vehement *ipse dixit*, that "a Luttrell shall never succeed to the crown of England." This public letter was dated November

23, 1771. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that in the intervening time between the dates of these letters, that Junius discovered the previous marriage of the Duke to the clergyman's daughter, and the offspring of that marriage. It was the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with Mrs. Horton, and the marriage of the then Duke of Gloucester, to the beautiful daughter of a cook, that occasioned the marriage settlement act before mentioned and quoted. But to return to the newly discovered documents. We learn further from the Examiner, that the intimate knowledge of, and strong personal interest in, the affairs of the royal family, implied in these papers, would also go to account for much of the personal virulence of Junius, and, (it may be added,) the personal security which he enjoyed: for it is not one of the least mysterious things about that writer in the iron mask, especially to those who know the gossiping and prying nature of courts and interested coteries, that even royalty itself appears not to have been able to get him hunted out. But this is a secondary matter to the subject in hand. The Examiner says, "there is a lady living, not unknown, it seems, to the royal family, who says that she is the offspring of the marriage in question. Her identity would, of course, be among the matters to be discussed; but unless the existence of the child can be disproved at once, we cannot but think that there are unanswerable reasons on the face of the documents, for an investigation of the truth of what they assert. In the mean time the lady has resorted to legal advisers; and here the matter for the present rests. We must mention, however, before we conclude, that a debt for which she was arrested the other day, is represented by her as having been a debt of the late Earl of Warwick's; and she adds, that the Earl's family are responsible to her for a considerable sum, left her by the Duke her alleged father, as his lordship acknowledges in one of the documents.—Another contains a special injunction of the present Earl, to liquidate this debt, "as he values the honor of the family;" but his lordship has not attended to it."

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1.—The fast sailing ship Minerva, Capt. Bennet, arrived at this port last evening, in 30 days from Liverpool. The news by this arrival is eleven days later from London and Liverpool, than has before been received. We have collected from our foreign papers, and from the morning papers, all the news furnished by this arrival.

We, of course, cannot now expect any thing of importance in regard to the affairs of the Queen. The trial, or in other words, the second reading of the bill of divorce, having been put off to the 17th of August, the House of Lords have adjourned to that period, and the House of Commons to the 21st of August. Our readers will, therefore, content themselves for the present, in the expectation of important information about the middle of October. The Queen has taken a residence for 6 months. In the mean time addresses from various parts of the Kingdom continue to pour in upon her majesty. In answer to one of these, she holds the following language: "I feel no inquietude about the present attack on my honor and peace. The charges in 1836 originated in malice, and had no other support than perjury. The charges in 1820 will be equally destitute of proof."

"I should have been humiliated beneath contempt, if I had suffered my character to become an affair of pecuniary calculation. I should have instantly been deprived of the self-respect which is the basis of virtue, as well as forfeited the esteem of this noble nation, if, in a late attempt at negotiation on the part of my accusers, I had exhibited a spirit unworthy of a British Queen. If there can be any satisfaction of what is sordid in sentiment and debased in conduct, I willingly resign that to the pusillanimity of my adversaries."

The Common Council of London have remonstrated against the proceedings of the house of lords, in regard to their treatment of the Queen. Sundry resolutions were passed, and a corresponding remonstrance was actually presented to the House of Commons.

We should infer that the ministry were by no means satisfied with the fidelity and loyalty of the populace, in case they should find it necessary to proceed to extremities with the Queen. Additional troops have been called for to secure the peace of the capital, and to guard the immense stores of the East-India Company, together with twenty-five thousand stand of arms, belonging to that body. In case of an insurrection, the seizure of these arms and stores would be of powerful service to the discontents.

The Queen has sent a communication to the House of Lords, stating her intention to be present every day during the investigation which is to take place, and requesting that a seat may be provided so situated that she may hear distinctly all the evidence that may be produced.

Great preparations were making for the trial of the Queen. Any Lord not giving the required attendance, to pay £100 for the first three days, and £50 for each day after. No excuse will be allowed, except disability from the age of 70 and upwards, sickness, or being without the realm on the 10th of July, the day on which the first reading of the bill was made; or being in the king's service.

Stafford Canning has been appointed by the king of England, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

NAPLES.

Another Revolution.—The papers furnish us with partial accounts of a revolution which has been effected in the government of Naples. Like the late miraculous revolution in Spain, this has been accomplished instantaneously, unexpectedly, and with but little blood-shed.—This event appears to have been brought about by the Muratists, who have now been placed in the Ministry. It will be seen by the articles below, that the Constitution adopted at Naples, is in effect the same as the Constitution of the Spanish Cortes.—It is stated in a Paris article, that after the insurrection broke out, two regiments of the line, who were sent to quell them, joined them. The King, reposing confidence in a General, who had promised him to restore order, entrusted him with six regiments. When he arrived in the presence of

the insurgents, he imitated Ney, and exclaimed "Long live the Constitution."

The Constitution which they desired, was one formed in the time of Murat, but which had never been carried into execution. Immediately after the defections above stated, the King declared that he would form a constitution in eight days.—But the people would not consent to the delay. They sent a deputation to the King, requiring the Constitution of the Cortes to be signed in 24 hours. His Majesty immediately abdicated in favor of his son, who issued the proclamation which will be found below. This, however, did not give satisfaction; they insisted that the Constitution should be immediately adopted, signed and proclaimed by the King himself. Subsequent advices, though not official, state that this demand was complied with. His majesty confirmed the promise made by his son and pledged his faith to swear fidelity to the Constitution before the provisional Junta about to be formed, preparatory to his taking the oaths before a general Parliament lawfully assembled.

The Provisional Junta is to consist of 20 members. No disposition to molest the royal family appeared. The old cockade of red has been supplanted by one of three colours, which the soldiers had mounted.

The Paris Journals state, that amongst the new ministers is Gen. Telanquire, a distinguished officer under Murat.

All communication between Paris and Naples is cut off. In Paris the questions were, what part will Austria take? What will the Holy Alliance determine on?

A new Ambassador had arrived at Paris from Naples, and a grand cabinet council was called immediately.

The French nation is perfectly tranquil in every department.

An account from Naples states, that the Austrian government had information of a secret society of 200, composed of late officers in Bonaparte's army.

Extract of a letter from Naples, dated July 6.

In the night of the 1st inst. some soldiers and officers deserted from the garrison at Nola, and proceeded towards Avellion, a small town situated a short distance from Naples. They were accompanied by some of the inhabitants—all shouting "The Constitution forever!" They were also joined by some of the militia of that province, whom General Pepe had recently organized. Their threats and insinuations had no effect on the regular army until about three days, when through want of strength or connivance, the latter joined the insurgents, who forced the authorities of Avellion to proclaim the Constitution, declaring that they would take for their model that of Spain. Shouts, however, of "Long live the King!" were mingled with those of "the Constitution forever!" but the cry was at the same time, "down with ministers."

During two days, several regiments were marched from Salerno, Naples and Capua, commanded by various generals, to attack the insurgents. Two regiments, however, deserted with their officers—in a day or two the disaffection was general, and all but one regiment went over to the insurgents. As soon as his majesty was informed of the desertions, he assembled the Council at 6 in the morning, a Proclamation was posted up, in which his majesty declares, that the nation having manifested its wish for a constitution, he had determined to give them one; that he is occupied in arranging the basis of it; and that the arrangement should be known in eight days. The troops in the mean time are desired to return to their quarters, and the inhabitants to their accustomed occupations.

Although we are in the focus of the revolution, we are perfectly tranquil. The city guard is sufficient to maintain good order, and no fears are entertained.

Neither the King nor the Royal Family are in any danger. All the ministers have tendered their resignation.

Naples, July 6.—On the night of Sunday, 2d July, a small corps of cavalry marched out of Nola, accompanied by some officers. They displayed the tri-coloured cockade. Their first movement was upon Avellino, where they were fired upon by a battalion of the Tamite regiment. In the course of the day the Insurgents were reinforced by great numbers of the peasantry, and the tower was taken, the battalion disarmed, and the civil authorities obliged to swear allegiance to the Constitution. The Neapolitan government was altogether unprepared for such events, and being perhaps deficient of troops in the garrison at Naples, they delayed any attack upon the Insurgents, until the latter had collected an imposing force.

The royal troops at length made some movements; one column took up a position on the Nola road; another of those marched to Nocera, and the whole were put under the command of General Carascora. These arrangements led to an expectation, that an attack would be made upon the insurgents, but the spirit of the troops opposed to them rendered a retrograde movement necessary, and a general Peppi set off clandestinely from Naples, and put himself at the head of the disaffected troops, and decided the affair Minichino, a canon of Nola, and a man of considerable ability, is a leading character among the Insurgents.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

"The general wish of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies for a Constitutional government having manifested itself, we consent to this, of our full and entire will, and promise to publish the basis in the space of eight days.

"Till the publication of the Constitution, the existing laws shall continue to be in vigor.

"Having thus satisfied the public wish, we or-

der the troops to return to their corps, and every individual to his ordinary occupation.

(Signed) "FERDINAND."

Naples, July 6.

On the same day, the King abdicated the throne, to his son Francis, who the next day issued the following proclamation:

"By virtue of the Act dated yesterday, by which his majesty, our August Father, has transmitted to us, with the unlimited clause of the Alter Ego, the exercise of all rights, prerogatives, pre-eminence and faculties, in the same manner as they can be exercised by his Majesty.

"In consequence of the decision of his Majesty to give a Constitution to the State,

"Wishing to manifest our sentiments to all his subjects, and to second at the same time their unanimous wish,

"We have resolved to decree, and do decree as follows:

"Art. 1. The Constitution of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall be the same that was adopted for the kingdom of Spain in 1812, and sanctioned by his Catholic Majesty in March, 1820, saving the modifications which the national representation constitutionally convoked, shall consider it suitable to propose, in order to adapt it to the particular circumstances of the States of his Majesty.

"We reserve to ourselves to adopt and make known all the arrangements which may be necessary to facilitate and accelerate the execution of the present decree.

"2. All our Ministers and Secretaries of State are charged with the execution of the present decree. Naples, 7th July, 1820.

(Signed) "FRANCIS, Lieut-Gen."

SPAIN.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Advices from Cadiz as late as the 15th of July have been received at Portsmouth, (N. H.) by a direct arrival from that city. The Cadiz newspapers furnish a splendid account of the celebration there on the 12th, of the event of the King's oath to observe the Constitution, which was taken on the 9th, at Madrid, on the opening of the Cortes. The inhabitants of Cadiz gave enthusiastic demonstrations of joy; the veteran troops, the national militia, and the mass of the citizens, fraternized fully, by singing in concert, patriotic airs, by processions, banquets, &c. All the houses were splendidly illuminated at night, and the streets filled with an immense concourse of people, who shouted equally in favor of the king and Constitution. Riego, the partner of Quiroga in glory, was conducted in triumph to his quarters. No abatement of patriotic fervor would seem to have taken place, and the original spirit of order is observable, even in the most animated of the popular celebrations.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend, for a file of the Madrid paper, "the Gazette of the Government," as late as the 7th of July, inclusive. The contents have, on the whole, edified us exceedingly: they bespeak an astonishing activity and unanimity in the regeneration of the kingdom. All the decrees of the old Cortes, tending particularly to adjust the ideas of the nation, and its administrative affairs, to the spirit and provisions of the Constitution, have been revived by the provisional government. Among those decrees, we remark, with satisfaction, that declaring Jovellanos to have deserved well of his country, and recommending his admirable treatise on the public economy of Spain to favor and attention. The one which provides that public employments are to be given only to citizens known to be lovers of the Constitution, is also worthy of note. Every new decree expresses the motive or rationale of it. Sinicures are abolished, and regulations made to secure to the state the real services of its salaried officers of every description. It is prescribed that all persons holding offices in the provinces shall remain at their posts, and on no account leave their district without permission of the king, and that the absentees shall return at once, on pain of being dismissed. One of the objects sought to be accomplished, is the dispersion of the place-holders, who, at the same time, play the part of place-hunters at Madrid. Lancasterian schools, or, as they are called, elementary schools of mutual instruction, are established for the army. The decree on this subject provides that a commission to carry it into effect shall forthwith be named, and the schools be formed on a uniform plan accordant with the reason of the age, so as to spread among all classes of Spaniards the light and knowledge which their happiness and the public good require. A royal ordinance of the 4th July, recites that a destructive plague prevailed at Majorca; that a subscription was opened for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of the island; that the king, his spouse, and brothers, had put their names at the head of it, and appealed to the charity of good Spaniards throughout the kingdom, in favor of the purpose, &c. This is a noble proceeding, in unison with the march of political affairs.

We find the notification given, that the king transacted business on such a day with the minister of war, finance, of the interior, &c. This kind of effort and employment must be quite new to Ferdinand. In the official Gazette of the 6th July, there is a relation of the visit which he paid, the day before, to the beautiful Hall of the Cortes, in order to examine it previous to its occupation by that assembly. He is described as having surveyed it with much interest, and apparent complacency, and dwelt eagerly upon alterations fitted to render it more commodious for the deputies, and more suitable in magnificence to its exalted destination. He was attended only by a chamberlain; a member of the Cortes, and the principal architect of the Hall, whom he found in it, acted as his *steward*, and escorted him back to the door.

Supplements to the Government Gazette, of the 2d, 5th and 6th July, contain a history of the Preparatory Junta of the Cortes, whose function, under the Constitution, is to determine the validity of the credentials, or powers of the deputies as such. The election scrutiny appears to have been exceedingly rigid, and conducted on sound principles. We observe that the Bishop elect of Mechoacan, chosen as a deputy, wished to be rejected on account of deafness: but was turned over to the Cortes themselves for the decision of his case. During the sittings of the Preparatory Junta, some plaudits, heard from the galleries, occasioned a strong expression of disapprobation from several of the members. One of them, the Conde de Torrenca, remarked, that the press was open for applause or censure; to it might the people resort; the example of what resulted in France, from the interference of the galleries in the legislative assemblies, ought to serve as a warning. The rules of the former Cortes, forbidding this irregularity, and ordering the immediate expulsion of any person who gave signs of approbation or disapprobation, were ordered to be hung up within and at the entrance of the gallery, so that no one could plead ignorance of them. Among the memorials addressed from without to the Junta, one which bestowed the title Majesty on the Cortes, was rejected, on the ground that that title belonged to the King alone.

The Cortes were regularly installed on the 6th July. After the members had assembled, but before business was begun, a cry of "Long live Quiroga," was heard from the gallery of the hall. A distinguished deputy immediately remonstrated the house of the necessity of perfect decorum, adding that the glory of Quiroga required no such irregular testimony. Quiroga himself, who belongs to the Cortes, rose and declared that his colleague was right, and that this was not the sort of applause which he coveted—"universal order was the first wish of his heart." The first act of business was the reading of a communication from the minister of the interior, apprizing the assembly that the court had been directed to go into mourning for the Dowager Princess of Orange, recently deceased, but that the king had ordered the mourning to be laid aside on the 6th, that being the honored day of the installation of the Cortes. The installation consisted in the regular organization of this body, by the choice of a President, Vice-President, and Secretaries, and the administering the oaths prescribed to its officers and members. During this part of the proceedings, all present, whether on the floor or in the galleries, remained standing. The member chosen President is Don Josef de Espiga, Archbishop elect of Seville. Quiroga is Vice-President. A committee of 22 members was appointed to acquaint the King with what had been done, and a message was despatched to ascertain when he would be willing to receive the committee; the answer being, immediately—they were ushered into his presence, and reported to the house, on their return, that his majesty had received them with "characteristic graciousness," and had fixed upon the 9th to open the session, and take the oaths to the Constitution. An extraordinary Gazette was issued, by order of the King, proclaiming the Installation, "the first solemn act destined to lead the Spanish nation to that height of prosperity to which it is called by its natural destinies, and which it may expect from the assemblage of its representatives."

In the course of the business of the day, the case of an absent deputy, chosen for South-America, happening to be taken into consideration, a member, *Moreno Guerra*, took occasion "to reprobate the conduct of some generals, who, in the war of South-America, had not observed the religious obligation of treaties. He insisted upon the necessity of proceeding loyally, according to perfect good faith, with the South-Americans; of pursuing a frank, liberal conduct towards them, worthy of the Spanish nation."

Nothing in Spain has undergone a more striking transformation than "the Gazette of the Government." The numbers in our hands offer broad and very sagacious views of the condition and politics of the principal states of Europe; examine freely and particularly the distempered systems of England and France; translate the legislative debates of those countries; analyze and criticise works, both foreign and domestic, in science and literature, and, altogether, are composed in a manner that would do credit to the daily press of any people. Translations of treatises on Political Economy, of Locke's Essay on Government, &c. are advertised in them. The number of the 7th of July, enumerates and describes the scientific and literary societies of the United States. It represents the American as the only community organized originally upon the principles of reason and nature; as advancing straight forward to its perfection, exempt from the necessity or the danger of violent revolutions. It assigns, with much acuteness and kindness, reasons for our seeming backwardness in scientific pursuits, and indicates certain of our establishments as "worthy of the dignity of man, and greatly honorable to the human race." We are told that the amiable and liberal dispositions displayed in these remarks are general in Spain. It is to be hoped that they will be, as far as events and realities will permit, reciprocated throughout the United States.

Domestic.

FRANKFORT, (KY.) AUG. 24.

The steam-boat Expedition, captain Craig, belonging to Col. James Johnson, and in the employ of the General Government, has arrived at the Council Bluffs with her cargo, in perfect safety. The success of this boat, proves beyond a doubt that the Missouri is navigable with large

steam-boats, under proper management, to that point, which is about 800 miles from its mouth. Every account of that river represents the danger in navigating it much less for several hundred miles above that point, than it is near its mouth. This circumstance will render it much easier, and less expensive to support distant posts in that quarter than has generally been supposed.

The troops at the Council Bluffs have become healthy, and are employed partly in cultivating the earth around the post. The flood in the Missouri is said to have been uncommonly great. A part of the public works at the Bluffs, which were erected upon too low ground, have been undermined by the water and fallen in, with a few pieces of ordnance.

A portion of the officers and men are employed in exploring the territory around the military post.—*Argus*.

Extraordinary Escape.—A few days ago, a gentleman went to visit the falls of Montmorency, near Quebec. As he was standing on the brink of that tremendous precipice, a prominent mound of earth, on which he had taken his station, yielding to his weight, gave way, and he was precipitated headlong. After falling to the depth of no less than 130 feet, his course was arrested by a projecting rock, from which he was removed by a companion, without having sustained any other injury than the dislocation of one of his arms, and a few trifling contusions. A medical gentleman, attending at the time, rendered him every assistance, and, far from being confined by the accident, he arrived in this city yesterday in the steam boat Lady Sherbrooke. [Montreal Courier.]

Importance of a Persevering Physician.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 30.
On Saturday evening last, a young Physician in this city was called in to see a woman in low circumstances, who had a large family of children, her husband being also sick. In a fit of insanity or despair she had swallowed a large quantity of laudanum. When the Doctor arrived, he attempted to administer an emetic, but she resolutely clenched her teeth, and refused all assistance. He then procured an iron spoon, and with much exertion forced open her mouth, occasioning her the loss of two upper and two lower teeth, owing to her extraordinary resistance. The emetic was then poured down, and was immediately spouted back in the Doctor's face. "Death and the Doctor" were now fairly at issue; but the odds were on the side of Death, who was so stoutly backed by the patient. But our young Esculapius was not to be thus deprived of his victory. Hastily wiping his face, he posted off with all speed to the nearest druggist, where he procured a long elastic tube and a syringe. Thus armed, he quickly returned, having in his retinue the druggist and two stout black men, whom he engaged for the approaching conflict. Madam was immediately laid on her back on the floor, *sans ceremonie*, her head and limbs being well secured; and refusing to let the tube be passed through her mouth, our courageous Doctor inserted it into her nose, and passed it through the orifice in the roof of the mouth quite into the stomach, and with his syringe quickly pumped out the contents of her stomach. The laudanum thus pumped out was estimated at two ounces.

It was by such persevering exertions, that this humane and skilful young Physician saved a fellow-being from destruction. She is quite recovered.—*Free Journal*.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 28.

Extraordinary Suicide.—On Thursday afternoon last, about sunset, a decent looking man, a stranger, standing on the deck of a vessel at Taylor's wharf, enquired of a bystander what o'clock it was? and upon being informed, he observed, "It is time for me to be going!" and immediately plunged into the river and disappeared.—Several persons were near the spot at the time, who at a loss to account for so strange a proceeding, stood by the place where he went down, for some time, watching for his re-appearance, in order to assist him, should it be necessary. But he rose no more! On Saturday his body was found near the spot where the rash act was committed, and after the usual forms, decently interred. From a paper found in his pocket book, it appeared that his name was Nathaniel Lemont, of Bath, (Maine), aged 38 years—a letter was also found in his pocket, from his father at Bath, dated in 1819.

The Navy.—We understand that the nature of the Mediterranean Service is about to be essentially changed by a late arrangement. The vessels are not to remain so long there; but are to make cruises from our ports to and from the Mediterranean, and in that sea, returning here periodically and by turns for supplies. This will afford advantages in the improvement of the skill and discipline of the Navy, and will obviate the objections which have been urged, not without force, to long cruises in Italian seas. By this arrangement our vessels are, during their cruises, to pass down the Coast of Africa to our new Colony of Free Persons of Color, and to scour those and other seas for the apprehension of slave-traders and pirates. The additional advantage will be gained, by this activity given to the operation of the Navy, that it will hereafter be wholly virtualised at home, instead of being supplied abroad by purchases there, or by store-ships expressly sent from the United States. For the purpose of supply, &c. to our vessels of war, we understand that the port of Annapolis is selected as a place of depot for Naval Stores, Provisions, &c. &c. [National Intelligencer.]

A person asking the name of an antiquated dame, a voluntary and a pretentious maiden, was told it was Mademoiselle de St. Louis.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1820.

A CONVENTION.

Opposition, by our eastern brethren, to the call of a Convention, was what we expected; but that slander and abuse would be lavished on its friends, that their motives would be arraigned, and their principles called in question, we had not anticipated. We knew that our opponents could not rely on argument, and we therefore expected sophistry; but we did not believe they would resort to abuse, and back it up with folly. But we are sorry to say we have been disappointed. It is surely bad enough to be deprived of our rights, without having insult and slander superadded to legal injustice and constitutional tyranny. It is humiliating enough to be compelled to bow our necks to the yoke, without being told, that our condition, to be sure, is bad, but that it is better than freedom. Such is the manner, however, in which the free and high-minded people of the West are very courteously treated in the *Halifax Compiler* of the 8th instant, which we have but just now, through the politeness of a friend, obtained sight of. Such is the way in which the grievances of the people are disposed of, and their complaints regarded.

The editor seems to be terribly alarmed, because the western people show a commendable resolution to obtain a Convention; and because "the last and greatest effort" for that purpose, "that has ever yet been made," will be made at the next session of the Legislature. And really, Mr. Wright, is this any great cause of alarm? Does this excite so great an irritability of your nerves? Does the voice of the people convey such terror to you? or are you "only the Punch of the puppet-show, to speak and act as you are prompted by the jugglers behind the curtain?" Be that as it may, you certainly display not only a groundless, but a contemptible fear; and besides, you also grossly libel the people, who, we will inform you, as a fact of which you appear to be ignorant, understand their rights full as well, and are as capable of exercising them, as their eastern friends, who have so kindly and charitably taken them into their own keeping. It will answer very well for the minions of monarchy, or the caterers of aristocracy, to cry down the people, to represent them as ignorant, and too dangerous to be entrusted with power; but such opinions are not suited to this country; and little did we expect to hear them urged as a plea against the call of a Convention. In this country it is believed that the people are capable of governing themselves; the institutions and forms of government throughout the Union, sufficiently evince that they once possessed that ability; and the people of this State will ere long convince even the editor of the *Halifax Compiler*, that they now possess it.

The editor of the *Compiler* acknowledges "the propriety with which these gentlemen (i. e. the friends of a Convention) urge their claim;" but still he opposes its being admitted; and the reasons which he gives are truly very sapient ones. They are such as the merest school-boy would disdain to use, and which, to borrow a phrase of his own, only "deserve silent contempt." We shall here take a final leave of this eastern champion, with barely observing, that should the present effort of the people to obtain their rights, not succeed, it is not the last that will be made: they would certainly be undeserving of them, could they abandon them so meanly. No: they will never rest until they obtain those rights and privileges which are theirs by birth-right, and which no constitution, no men or set of men can deprive them of, without the most flagrant injustice.

Some persons have indulged the hope that the eastern people were entertaining more liberal ideas, and becoming less hostile to the rights and interests of the West; but the rancor of the *Halifax* paper, and the more dignified and manly hostility of the Cape Fear Recorder and the Raleigh papers, must convince them of the futility of their hopes. We feel satisfied that we must depend on ourselves alone—that to our own exertions, to our firmness and perseverance, we must look for ultimate success. All we have to expect from the east, is the most determined opposition: justice and right will be thrown entirely aside, and power and self-interest be employed to prevent the call of a Convention, which would at once settle all difficulties, and place all the citizens of the state on an equal footing with each other, as it respects their political rights and privileges.

THE NEW CENSUS.

It will be shown, we think, when the results of the present census are known, that the population of some states has increased very little, and that that of others, if it has not decreased, has remained nearly in statu quo. Those states whose population will be found to have increased the least, will, we suspect, be Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maine. A variety of causes have operated, during the last ten years, to create a spirit of emigration, and to transfer a large amount of their population to other states—some of these causes arose out of the peculiar state of the times during a large proportion of that period; but more out of the blind policy adopted and acted on by two of those states. These causes will not operate to any great extent, if they do at all, in the coming ten years; and the little operation they may have will be rendered harmless by the superior influence of countervailing circumstances, the almost certain consequences of which will be the retaining the population of the Eastern States within their own limits, for many years to come.

The population of New-London, in Connecticut, in 1810, was 3192; at the present time, it is 3225; giving an increase of 43 only since the above period. Newburyport, which, in 1810, contained 7,634 inhabitants, at the present enumeration has but 6,737; having decreased

397. From the census of 1800 to that of 1810, the population of Newburyport increased 1,686.

SALISBURY ACADEMIES.

The exercises of these Institutions are regulated in the following manner: The year is divided into two sessions, and each session into two quarters. At the beginning of each quarter, a committee of three of the Trustees are appointed, whose business it is weekly to visit the Academies, to attend to their general concerns, and to the progress of the scholars. At the end of each quarter, another committee is appointed, to conduct what is called "the quarterly examination." This committee take up the two last days of the quarter in examining the classes upon their various studies: this examination, though very strict, is not made public, being principally intended for the purpose of exciting industry and emulation among the scholars, and that the Trustees may judge of the improvements they make in their studies.

At the end of each session, a public examination takes place, and the report of the Trustees is published in the papers.

The examination of the last quarter took place a few days ago, and the committee who attended it were well satisfied with the progress of the pupils, of both the male and female departments.

In a short time, the large and commodious house intended for the male department, will be finished; when it may, without hazard, be said, that there is no Academy in the state where the pupils will be better accommodated than in the institution in this town. The houses are large, (being two story buildings, in size about 40 by 30 feet,) situated upon handsome sites and surrounded with pleasant groves of native growth. Every care is taken to render the situation of the Academies comfortable and pleasant, both in winter and summer; and indeed, the Trustees have spared neither pains nor expense to deserve public patronage, and make their institution a place where the useful and ornamental branches of education may be acquired, not in a superficial, but in a solid and beneficial manner.

The Bellona Powder Works, near Baltimore, were blown up on the 29th ultimo. Three of the workmen were killed, and two others wounded, one mortally. One of the persons killed, was blown three hundred yards, with the loss of his head, both legs, and one arm. This is said to be the fourth time, since they were first erected, that these works have been destroyed.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY OF N. C.

The following is an extract of a letter from Professor D. Olmstead, of the college at Chapel-Hill, N. C. to Professor B. Silliman, editor of the "American Journal of Science," dated February 26, 1820.

"An extensive secondary formation has lately been discovered very near us. On the road between this place and Raleigh, travelling eastward, we come to it four miles from the college; but at another point it has been discovered within two miles of us. It is a sand-stone formation. The varieties are the red and grey. I have traced it through the counties of Orange and Chatham, and have ascertained its breadth, between this and Raleigh, to be about seven miles. Its direction is a little to the east of south. If a line be drawn through the Richmond basin parallel to the great mountains west of us, it will pass through this formation; thence, must we not regard this as a continuation of the great sand-stone formation, which W. McClure has traced to the Rappahannock? Must we not consider the Richmond basin and this as forming parts of the same formation? The varieties found nearest this place are not unlike the old red sand-stone found in the vicinity of New-Haven.

"It was natural to look for coal here, and I have for some time directed the attention of my pupils and of stone-cutters to this object. Two or three days since, one of the latter brought me a handful of coal, found in the range, on Deep River, in Chatham County, about 20 miles south of this place. The coal is highly bituminous, and burns with a very clear and bright flame. It is reported that a sufficient quantity has already been found to afford an ample supply for the blacksmiths in the neighborhood.

"It is my intention to employ the first leisure I can command, in collecting more precise and extended information respecting this formation."

We cannot forbear, on the present occasion, to express how much our state has to anticipate from the scientific researches of this gentleman. It is a fact much to our discredit, that we live in a country abounding with many rich and valuable productions of nature, that have hitherto received not the smallest attention. There is scarcely a hill or valley in many, and particularly the upper districts of the state, that does not contain an abundance of nature's curiosities, in every way worthy our investigation. Our mineralogy is an extensive, if not a valuable treasure, which has, as yet, remained almost untouched; and while our sister states have either amassed considerable wealth, or added much to the stock of physical science, we have remained idle spectators, with our arms folded around us. Our geology, too, presents a most interesting field of inquiry; and while men in other states, illustrious for talent and knowledge, have been ardently engaged in successful endeavors to enlarge the boundaries of geological science, and have given the result of their labors and discoveries to the world, which have always procured for them enviable honors and substantial rewards, we have remained inactive, both with regard to the advancement of science and the reputation of our state.

In the highly respectable geological treatise of Professor Cleveland, which has been for some time before the public, we do not recollect to have noticed but two or three localities of minerals in North-Carolina. This, the most unlettered peasant or superficial observer can answer, is not because our state is entirely destitute of these natural deposits; but it is owing entirely to a want of taste among our citizens for these pursuits. Too much engaged in the duties of active life, and engrossed in mercenary affairs, they have not had that leisure for scientific investigation, which the interest and importance of the state in a political, as well as in a moral point of view, so much requires. It is, therefore, with the fondest desire that we look to the labors of Professor Olmstead to raise us from that station in the confederation which we have so long unjustly held, and to direct us, in future, to the resources of our own soil, for those numerous and important applications to the practical arts, and to the common purposes of life. It is, indeed, a field broad and rich, and cannot fail to reward every new research with some interesting discovery. [Milton Intell.]

SUN-FLOWER COFFEE.

A writer in the Plough Boy recommends the seeds of the Sun-Flower as a substitute for coffee; which, for agreeable flavor and cheapness, is equal, if not superior, to any other kind that has been tried.—*Mary Chron.*

Petersburg Prices Current.

[From the Petersburg Intelligencer.]

| MERCHANDIZE. | Quantity rated. | From D. C. D. C. | To D. C. D. C. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Bacon | lb. | 8 | 9 |
| Brandy, apple, old | gal. | 5 | 6 |
| peach | gal. | 6 | 7 |
| cogniac | 175 | 3 | |
| Corn, new | bb. | 2 50 | 2 75 |
| Cotton | lb. | 18 | 19 |
| Coffee | ..... | 29 | |
| Flour, superfine | bb. | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| fine | ..... | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Gin, Holland | gal. | 1 | 1 10 |
| Iron | ton | 100 | 110 |
| Lime, shell | bush. | 25 | 30 |
| stone | cask. | 3 | 2 50 |
| Molasses | gal. | 37 | 40 |
| Porter, Philadelphia | doz. | 2 75 | 3 |
| Powder, American | keg. | 7 1/2 | 8 |
| Rum, Jamaica | gal. | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Antigua | ..... | 1 10 | 1 37 |
| New-England | ..... | 50 | 55 |
| Sugars, brown | lb. | 10 | 14 |
| loaf | ..... | 24 | 26 |
| Salt | bush. | 55 | 55 |
| Shot | ewt. | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Tea, Young-Hyson | lb. | 1 25 | 1 37 |
| Imperial | ..... | 1 40 | 1 45 |
| Tobacco | hhd. | 6 | 10 |
| Wheat | bush. | 80 | 90 |
| Whiskey, double rectified fruit. | gal. | 7 1/2 | 1 |
| common | ..... | 40 | 45 |
| Wine, Madeira | ..... | 3 50 | 4 50 |
| Claret | doz. | ..... | ..... |
| British Dry Goods | adv. | 100 | ..... |

New Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber has now in operation, a new Machine for Carding Wool into Rolls, at his dwelling, near Miller's bridge, on Abot's Creek; where he will card wool into rolls at ten cents per pound. The wool, before brought, must be well washed and picked; have all matted ends and dirty locks cut off; also, all sticks, burrs, and other hard substances, carefully separated from it, as they tend to injure and ruin the cards. One pound of clean grease, or oil, will be required to every ten pounds of wool; with a sufficiency of strong sheets, or linen, to contain the rolls.

Those who may want wool of different colors nicely mixed, can be accommodated.

ABRAHAM MERRELL.

Roman County, N. C. Sept. 18, 1820.—Sw 15

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the *SHOE & BOOT MAKING BUSINESS*, in the house formerly occupied by H. Slighter; and where he intends carrying it on in the most fashionable manner, in all its various branches, with the greatest neatness and despatch. He pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to deserve public support.

HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, Sept. 19, 1820.—15

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CABARRUS COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1820.

Caleb Erwin, } Original Attachment;

vs. } Alexander White,

William Erwin, } summoned as Guaranties.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Erwin, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks, in the *Western Carolinian*, a newspaper printed in the town of Salisbury, that unless the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in October next, and then and there plead, answer, &c. Judgment final will be taken against him, according to the plaintiff's demand. Witness John Travis, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty, and the forty-fifth year of American Independence. [15] JOHN TRAVIS, Clerk.

\$500 REWARD.

EARLY this morning, the carpenters engaged in erecting "The Yaddin Toll Bridge," returning to their work, discovered the south end of it to be on fire. The timely discovery, and the exertions of themselves and the negroes on the premises, prevented its sustaining any further injury than the loss of eight or ten feet of weatherboarding. From the circumstance of a pine torch, half consumed, being found at the spot where the fire commenced, and other strong circumstantial proofs, there is no doubt but it was the act of some vile incendiary. The above reward will be given for the detection of the wretch.

LEWIS BEARD, Proprietor.

Salisbury, August 29, 1820.

13

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation near Fulsel's ferry, in Columbia county, 10 miles above Augusta, in the State of Georgia, on the 23d of July, two negro fellows, *GEORGE* and *SALISBURY*. George is about 27 or 28 years of age, very black, six feet one inch high, has a pleasing countenance, an impediment in his speech, and shows his teeth much when he speaks. Salisbury likewise is very black, has rather a down look, is about 40 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. It is supposed they will make for Fredericksburg in Virginia. Whoever will apprehend said negroes and deliver them to the owner, or secure them in any Gaol so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or twenty-five dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid.

REASON D. BEALLE.

August 14, 1820.—4w12r

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of HARGRAVE & BEARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to John Beard; and all those having claims against said firm, are requested to present them to said Beard for settlement.

JESSE HARGRAVE.

JNO. BEARD.

Anson County, August 22, 1820.

4w12r

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Saturday, the first day of December next, 320 acres of land, on the waters of Lick Creek, joining John Wyatt, Henry Smith, and others. Said land to be sold as the property of William Day, for the tax for 1818-19.

JNO. BEARD, Sheriff.

September 1, 1820.

3w13

Letter Press Printing.

Of every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, and on short notice.

Forget not the field where they perished,
The truest, the last of the brave
All gone....and the bright hope we cherished
Gone with them, and quenched in their grave.
O! could we from death but recover
Those hearts as they bounded before,
In the face of high heaven to fight over
That combat for freedom once more :
Could the chain for an instant be riven,
Which tyranny flung round us then,
O ! 'tis not in man nor in heaven,
To let tyranny bind it again!
But 'tis past....and tho' blazoned in story,
The name of our victor may be,
Accurst is the march of that glory
Which treads o'er the hearts of the free.
Far dearer the grave or the prison,
Illumined by one patriot flame,
Than the trophies of all who have risen
On liberty's ruin to fame.

GOLD SMITH.